Now buys \$18 and \$20 Suits for men-first-class, well-made, fashionable Suits.

Buys Boys' Suits worth \$12-

Buys Children's Suits worth \$5 and \$6.

We have made these reductions on account of overstock. in order to sell them off rapidly.

5 and 7 W. Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

WHERE DO THEY COME FROM? June 25 Harrison was nominated, and for the days we were sure there was not a Democrat in Indi-anapolis. If there was, where was he! No one saw him or heard him. In fact, one could probably not

have heard anything, unless it might be the crack of That's only three weeks ago, and here are the Democrata in possession of the town, making a racket that must make the better who has his money on Harrison carrying the State in November quake in his boots. Where do they get these patriot, anyhow? Can it be possible that the whole community turns out in parade, canno: resist, march, shout, blow horns, for both sides? Surely there were morepeople shouting for Harrison three weeks ago, and for Cleveland last night, than there are in this town.

The Kankakee Line carried many car-loads in to see Harrison on Thursday. They must have staid to shout for Cleveland and tariff reform. The Big Four cannot reform the protective tariff, but it has pretty effectually reformed the railroad tariffs, as you will see by reference to the special

July 19, good until the 2 1st to return, and including admission to Exposition, \$3.

Stockwell, Ind., and return. Sunday, July 22, a special train will leave Indianapolis at 8 a.m. Returning, reach Indianapolis at 6 p. m. Fare for round trip, \$1. The Christian Church at Stockwell is to be ledicated that day. Chicago and return......\$5.00 

Oincinnati and return on sale every day, and includes admission to Centennial Exposition. 4.90 Tourist tickets to all health and pleasure resorts at The grand trip to New York and Boston via Old

Point and ocean steamer should not be forgotten. TIME, CARD.

... 10:45am 11:45am CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAT TRAINS, ..... 3:55am 3:45pm ....11:50am 10:50pm

CHICAGO DIVISION. . 7:10am 12:05no'n 5:20pm 11:20pm 3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and

For tickets, sleeping car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Robert Garrett and wife were among the passengers on the steamer Umbris, which argived at New York yesterday from Liverpool. John Humphreys, colored, was taken from jail, Saturday night, at Asheville, N. C., and lynched, for an outrage on a young white wo-

The phonograms of Gladstone's speech and Patti's song, taken in London for Edison, arrived by mail per the steamer Umbria yesterday. and will reach Monlo Park to-day.

Frank Trescott, shaft boss, and a miner named John Carlson were instantly killed by a premature fall of ore in No. 1 shaft of the Sunday lake mine, at Wakefield, Mich., on Satur-

Near Mt. Sterling, Ky., Saturday, David Anderson was shot from ambush and killed. The shooting, it is supposed, a rose from a feud, and officers are searching for Richard Gibbs, who is suspected.

The Moody Bible-school, at Northfield, Mass., closed last night with a prayer meeting. The school has been highly successful. As one of its results nivety young men have pledged themselves to foreign mission work.

George Stevenson, postmaster, express agent, selegraph operator and station agent at Glamis, A.T., was murdered on Saturday by Pedo Jones, a Mexican boy, aged fifteen. The deed was committed for the purpose of robbery.

Two freight trains collided on the Western

North Carolina railroad, near Asheville, yesterhay, wrecking both engines and emashing pumber of cars. A negro brakeman was killed and five persons wounded, though not seriously. During a quarrel over a woman, Saturday, John Quinn shot his cousin Barney Quinn in the abdomen. The affray took place at their home on South avenue, Allegheny City. The njured man will die. His assailant has not

Saturday night, at Worthington, Minn., while ailer Edwards was giving the prisoners in the bounty jail their supper, they attacked, bound and gagged him, and all of them, six in number, made their escape. One or two were desperate priminals. They are still at large.

At a reunion of confederate soldiers in Lexington county, South Carolina, on Wednesday. two brothers named Reedy forced a quarrel upon Manuel Williams, who in self defense shot and instantly killed one of the brothers and stabbed the other through the heart.

A party of twenty-one young men from Balti-more went down to North Point yesterday to spend the afternoon. Arriving there, ten of them put out in a row boat to fish. The boat was capsized in the stream, and Joal Lutz. Wm Finn and Frank Nera were drowned. Lutz

was married and had one child. At Coney Island, ten miles up the river from Cincinnati, last night at 7 o'clock, Samuel Young made an ascent of 1,000 feet in a hot-air balloon, and let go to make a descent in his parachute. The parachute did not open for 900 feet, and he went down into the river and sank twenty-five feet to the bottom. When he came up he was rescued by boatmen, unburt

National Prison Association.

Boston, July 15.-To-day's programme of the annual meeting of the National Prison Association included attendance at services in Trinity Church in the forenoon and the People's Church and First Baptist Church in the evening. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, and many members of the association were present. The text was, "I was in prison and ye came unto me."

The evening meetings were devoted to short speeches. At the People's Church, short addresses were made by Meesrs. J. S. Phillips, of Rhode Island, Oscar McCulloch, of Indianapois, A. G. Byers, of Ohio, and others. At First Baptist Church the speakers were

Messrs. W. J. Batt, of the Concord Reformatory; R. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio; M. W. Reed, of Denver, and J. L. Milligan, of Pennsylvania. The last named spoke at the Concord Reformatory this afternoon. The gathering is the largest in the history of the association.

General Sheridan.

Nonquitt, Mass., July 15 .- The following bulletin was issued at 9 P. M.: "General Sheridan passed a very comfortable night, sleeping quietly nearly the entire time. He has had a good day, notwithstanding come slight disorder of his ailments, which has profuced no unfavorable symptom of moment. His ruise has been of good tension, and his respiration at times has been nearly normal. His sough has not been troublesome.

"WASHINGTON MATTHEWS, "HENRY C. YARROW."

WHEN INDICATIONS. MONDAY-Warmer, followed this evening by slightly cooler, fair weather.

BEGINNING Tuesday Morning! Tuesday Morning!

MARKED PRICE! One Week Only!

Cantons, Mackinaw. Milan, Dunstable, Shansi, Manillas, Men's, Boys' and Children's all go in this Great Sacrifice Sale. We are cramped for room in our Hat Department. THIS SALE TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL GOODS!

Every Man. Boy and Child who may need a SUM-MER Hat between now and Septembar should be on hand TUESDAY Morning if they want to buy for the Lowest Prices Ever Named.

CAMPAIGN OUTFITS. We make a specialty of Campaign Outfits. Hats and sich in quantities for clubs. ORDERS FILLED ON SHORT NOTICE!

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

Mail Clerk W. J. Purdy Seriously Injured by the Knives of a Reaping Machine.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Anderson, Ind., July 15 .- Word has reached this city of a shocking accident which befell W. J. Purdy, one of the oldest route-agents on the Bee-line railroad. He was working in a field on his farm, near Hagerstown, when he was pitched forward from his seat on the reaper, and fell in front of the scythe. Before the horses could be stopped he was frightfully mangled, both legs being severed from his body. The latest report from his bedside is to the effect that he is still alive, but his recovery is extremely doubtful. Mr. Purdy has been in the mail service for the past eighteen years, and is one of the few Republican clerks retained under the Democratic administration. He fills the position of head clerk on the Beeline between Indianapolis and Cleveland, O. He is about fifty years of age and has a family.

Brakeman Killed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 15 - John Fay, of Champaign, employed by the Champaign & Havanna branch of the Illinois Central, while passing from a freight car to the side of the engine, near Seymour, last night, fell unnoticed from the train, and was found an hour afterwards with his leg crushed off below the knee. He died here soon after amputation. He leaves a widow and six children.

Indiana Notes.

The camp-meeting at Mitchell will commence on Aug. 9 and continue eleven days. The Portland Gas Company has commenced laying pipes to their wells at Camden, eight miles from Portland, where they have 10,000,000 feet ready to turn on. This, together with the Portland wells, will supply that city.

While hitching up his horse Saturday, to attend a reighbor's funeral, H. N. Sowers, a wealthy farmer, living near East Germantown, received a paralytic stroke, his entire left side being perfectly helpless. His condition is

At Greensburg, on Saturday. Wm. G. Johnson was placed in jail, charged with raising orders given by the township trustee. He had been allowed \$4 per month for supporting an old lady, and four of these orders, it is claimed, were raised to \$14 each by Johnson.

The largest half-day's work of wheat threshing that is probably on record was accomplished on Friday, by Henry Hoen, of Bartholomew county. In six bours he threshed and cleaned 1,200 bushels of wheat. The average day's work is about 700 bushels. This feat was performed on the farm of Frank Crump, near Columbus. The inter-state holiness camp-meeting will

be held on the "Silver Heights," at New Albany beginning Thursday, July 26 and closing Sunday, Aug. 5. The meeting will be conducted by Rev. John Thompson, of Philadelphia, Rev. M. L. Haney, of Illinois and Rev. E. I. D. Pepper, of Philadelphia. The railways will give reduced fares.

John Dillard (colored), the porter of the Kint ner Hotel, at Corydon, who recently stole a lot of old coins belonging to the landlady, was arrested at English. Crawford county. He was first arrested on board a train at Milltown, but jumped from the train and walked to English. where he was caught by the officers, who had been notified by telegraph to waten for him.

On Monday night July 2, a valuable horse was stolen from J. P. McCormick, of Cartersburg. A reward was offered, and W. H. Dryden chased the thief through southern Indiana and into Kentucky in the vicinity of Louisville, where the horse had been sold to some gypsies. who, in turn, sold the animal to a Louisville liveryman. The horse was recovered, but the thief escaped. .

Illinois Items. Blanche Peck, of Argenta, the alleged victim of an outrage at the hands of the Williams family, is reported as out of danger. Henry A. Schwarz, the twenty-year-old son of S. Schwarz, of Highland, died on Saturday,

from injuries received while chopping wood with a hand ax. George Witherspoon, a wealthy citizen of Fairmount, is the father of a musical prodicy.

His little daughter, Edith, three years old, can instantly sing the notes to any piece of music she hears, although she is too young to pronounce words correctly. The Moweagus Board of Fair Directors held a business meeting on Saturday and transacted

much important business. The date of the fair was fixed for Sept. 26 to 28, and it promises to be the best fair ever held in that section. The following officers were elected: President, W. C. Miller; vice-president, H. F. Day; secretary, V. Snyder, jr., and treasurer, J. P. Aydelotte.

The seventeenth annual report of the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners was presented to the Governor on Friday. It shows fifty-eight roads in the State, with a mileage of 12,271.43, an increase of 444.60 miles. The gross earnings for Illimois were \$5,860, 287.34, an increase of \$1,182,936.28; the total operating expenses were \$35,366,302.19; the number of passengers carried was 20,294,678, the aggregate receipts per mile being 2.39 cents; the number of tons of freight carried were 38,816,675, averaging 1.48 per ton per mile.

An Adroit Swindler Captured. NEW YORK, July 15 .- Richard Stone, alias Frederick Livock, a handsome and adroit swindier, who has fleeced several Wall-street brokers, has been run down by Inspector Byrnes. He recently came from Philadelphia, where he lived at 1502 Walnut atreet, and it is feared he has played a similar game on the brokers of that city. He called on President Williams, of the Northern Pacific railroad, and said he had just arrived from England with \$125,000 spare money which he desired to put in preferred stock of that road. Mr. Williams said he did not do stock brokerage, but gave him a note to Gold. Berbour & Corning, of 18 Wall street, who, on the strength of the note, received him with open arms. They purchased 500 shares for him at 544. It fell, and, as the margin was not covered, they sold. Meanwhile, Stone went to Tewksbury & Co., and said he had this stock at the office of Gold, Barbour & Corning for sale. Not fearing any difficulty about delivery, they sold it on an advance at 54%. They will have to purchase this stock elsewhere for delivery. He was then learned to be a swindler and was arrested. Decker, Howell & Co., Harvey Fiske & Co. and Whit-

tenham & Co. are among his other victims. Killed in a Saloon

CHICAGO, July 15 .- Robert Brazel, the colored valet of Mike Barnes, a well-known jockey, this aftergoon shot and killed Andrew Bond, a notorious colored man, in a South Side saloon. Brazel and Bond were engaged in a game of pool. when Bond entered the saloon under the influence of liquor. He invited the jockey to drink, and when he refused struck him. Brazel interfered, a scuffle took place, and Bond dropped dead with a builet through his heart. Brazel at once surrendered himself to the police.

PLAIN TALK FROM THE POPE

An Encyclical Letter Concerning the Recent Decree Issued from Rome.

Irish Members of the Catholic Church Mus Clearly Understand that the Plan of Campaign and Boycotting Are Unlawful.

The Encyclical Causes a Feeling of Intense Dissatisfaction in Ireland.

The "White Pasha" in the Province of Bahrel-Ghazel Now Known To Be Henry M. Stanley-The Real Object of His Expedition.

THE POPE AND THE IRISH.

An Encyclical Which Rouses Intense Dissatisfaction in the Green Isle. DUBLIN, July 15 .- A papal encyclical letter

was read to-day in all the Catholic churches in the diocese of Dublin. In it the Pope says he has heard with regret that excited meetings have been held, at which inconsiderate and dangerous opinions regarding the recent papal decree have been uttered, even the authority of the decree itself being unspared. He has seen with pain forced interpretations put on the decree and statements made that it was prepared without a sufficient inquiry having previously been made. The Pope, strongly denying this assumption, states that the decree was based upon the most complete information; that previous to ts issuance he held interviews with Irish bishops on the subject and sent a tried and trusted delegate to Ireland to inquire into and report on the true condition of affairs. His Holiness reiterates his affection for the Irish people, and says he has always urged them to keep within the bounds of justice and right. He refers to a communication to Cardinal McCabe, in 1881, adding: "As the people were ied on with gradually increasing vehemence in the pursuit of their desires, and as there were not wanting those who daily fanned the flames, the decrees became a necessity." The bishops, he says, must remove all misconception and leave no room for doubt as to the force of the decree. The whole system of the plan of campaign and boycotting is condemned as unlawful.

A letter from Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, which accompanied the Pope's letter, was also read. The archbishop says: "The agitation referred to is now ended under the resolutions recently adopted by the bishops. The hope has arisen within the past few days that before the close of the present session Parliament will provide for the more urgent needs of the hour. The people must wait in peace for fuller legislalation at the next session."

The encyclical letter is dated June 24. It causes intense dissatisfaction. At Bray people left the church during the reading of the letter.

STANLEY TO THE RESCUE.

The "White Pasha" Marching on Khartoum -Mr. Bright's Condition-Indian News. London, July 14.-An attache of the British Foreign Office said, to-day, that the government had positive information that the White Pasha reported in the province of Bahr el Ghazel, marching on Khartoum, is undoubtedly Henry M. Stauley. The Foreign Office, he states, has had knowledge all along of some such intention as this on Stanley's part, and that the real object of the expedition at the last moment was not the relief of Emin Bey, who needed no immediate aid, but the rescue of Lupton Bey, Slatin Bey, Neufeld, a German, and several other Europeans, whose terrible sufferings at Khartoum were made known to the government at that time. Absolute secrecy was necessary for the success of the undertaking, hence the reason for withholding the news of the degradation and suffering to which the Mahdi subjected his unfortunate prisoners at Khartoum. It appears that one geographical problem which awaited solution has already been settled by the expedition. Stanley had himself believed that the Aruwimi river flowed from Lake Albert Nyanza, and that it would be possible to make the return journey from the ake to Yambunga in canoes. This has been found to be a mistake, and the river is now believed to take its rise in some high table lands in the Mabode country. This river, Aruwith the exception of its lower course from Yambunga to the Congo, and of the portion of its upper course explored by Dr. Junker, has hitherto been unexplored, and Stanley will, no doubt, do much to fill up the map of this part of Africa. The hills, too, forming the watershed between the Nile basin and the Aruwimi or Congo basin must have been crossed by him if he has really come out in the Bahr el Ghazel, and this is new and interesting ground. It will, however, be a disappointment to geographers if Stanley has failed to explore the country between the Upper Aruwimi and the Albert Nyanza, and if he has left altogether untouched the great mysterious lake-the Muta-Nzige-lying still further to the south-For it is important to know if the Albert Nyanza communicates with the Muta-Nzige. The is believed to communicate on which Tanganyka, English-built steamers already smail

ply, and if these connections actually exist and are practicable there is an almost unbroken water highway from the mouth of the Zambesi to that lake region, which, though not the center, is the real heart of Africa. Perhaps, however, even if Stanley has turned his steps from this region for the present, he will explore it later, after he has joined Emin at Wadelai, which he intends doing after be has rescued the prisoners at Khartoum. It is not likely that a man of Stanley's stamp will content himself with going straight back from Wadelai by the way he came without a serious effort to utilize his exceptional resources in some brilliant explorations, and the next news of the "White

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

every portion of the civilized world.

Pasha" is awaited with the keenest interest in

The New Duchess of Marlborough Makes Her Mark in England.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Mail and Express prints the following cable special: The social success of the new Duchess of Marlborough, formarly Mrs. Hamersly, of New York, admits of no doubt now. She is all but the idol of the hour in British society. The legal opinion expressed by lawyers here with regard to the legality of the marriage is absolute in confirming it, and there is nothing whatever on that score to prevent the lady's entire acceptance by the old families of the kingdom. A great thing in her favor is the friendship of the Dowager Duchess of Marlberough, who introduces her

Since the first introduction of the Duchess to aristocratic circles at Mrs. Oppenheim's ball she has been at an incessant round of parties of all sorts at the best houses. One of these was a family tea given by Lady Londonderry, at w. ich most of the members of the family were present. Since that the Duchess of Marlborough has given a crush reception, every leader of fashion in the British social world attending. There is one point that her Grace can not reach. The Queen will not receive her because she is married to a divorced man, and her Majesty's position on the question of divorce admits of no compromise in any circumstances. Nevertheless the position of the Duchess in the highest aristocratic circles is undoubted and

LONDON, July 15 .- The Dowager Empress Victoria has requested Dr. Mackenzie to prepare for her a true history of Emperor Frederick's illness, in order to correct the assertions of the German doctors. It is unknown whether or not the Empress will publish the report.

Frederick's Widow and Dr. Mackenzie.

Italy Will Maintain Her Rights. Rome, July 15 .- The Riforms, commenting on the appointment by the United States House of I presented in behalf of the heirs.

Representatives of a committee to inquire into the evasion of the contract labor law, with special reference to the influx of Italians into America, says the Italian government will be on its guard to see that neither America nor any other country shall take measures contrary to international law or in opposition to the rights conferred on Italy through diplomatic relations.

Dillon and Mandeville. London, July 15 .- Five thousand persons as-

sembled in Hyde Park to-day to take action with reference to the imprisonment of Mr. Dillon and the death of Mr. John Mandeville. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the course of the government in the case of Mr. Dillon, and declaring that the death of Mr. Mandeville was due to the ill treatment he received while in prison.

Government Education in India. SIMLA, July 15 .- The government has adopted a resolution relative to the extension of State education in India. It is designed to replace private schools by government institutions, and to engage British specialists to supervise and enlarge technical education. Moral training will be provided for by a text-book on morality, based on natural religion.

Gen. Boulanger. Paris, July 15.—Gen. Boulanger was able to rise last night. He passed a good night, but today his neck is much swollen, with a slight congestion at the base. He has no fever, however. It is learned to-night that General Boulanger is recovering rapidly. His friends expect that he will be able to resume work within ten days.

The Trouble in Zululand. LONDON, July 15 .- The trouble in Zululand looming up, and in government circles it is believed that the complications will end in severe fighting. War correspondents connected with many of the London dailies are already making preparations to depart to the probable scene of

Foreign Notes. Sir John Henry Brand, president of the Or-

ange Free State, is dead. The Thibetans have resumed their adv with a strong force through the Jalep pass. Queen Natalie, of Servia, has sent an agent to Florence to prepare a residence for her in that

Queen Natalie has sent to the Servian Premier a letter in which she says: "I now insist upon being told of what crime I have been guilty. I have no reason to be afraid of the fullest light being thrown upon both my political and private life."

THE MARIETTA CENTENNIAL

An Auspicious Opening of the Great Celebra tion-Short Speech by Gov. Foraker.

MARIETTA, O., July 15 .- The great centennial celebration opened auspiciously to-day, favored with delightful weather. Great numbers are in attendance upon the opening. A special car brought up the Cincinnati exposition commissioners, accompanied by Hon. Amor Smith and others. At the opening of the celebration in Centennial Hall, Governor Foraker presided. The day was given up to religious observances. The address of the day was by Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland. Governor Foraker, in introducing the speakers, said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, we are met here in an interesting spot and on an interesting occasion; not, however, so much because of what is transpiring here this afternoon as by reason of what happened here one hundred years ago to-day. It was on this identical spot, at that time, that our fathers' first civil government was instituted. Here, at that time, Arthur St. Clair and his associates in the administration of our Territorial government were inaugurated and inducted into office. Here they commenced their labors. From this spot went forth the blessings of govor ment for many millions of people, and that intelligence and that sense which develoed our great Northwest. The century that has since passed is the most brilliant century, measured by the pomotion of human welfare, that has ever been known in the history of the world; brilliant because, during this century, mankind have been everywhere elevated, not simply in Ohio and the Northwest and the United States, but throughout the whole civilized world has this been the case. Every student of history knows that this has been largely due to the success that has been achieved by self-civilization in these United States. Our success here has been an encouragement and inspiration, not only to us, but to the millions of Europe as well, and all here who have participated in what has been wrought, know and appreciate the fact that our success has been largely due to the fact that our intitutions were founded in the beginning, and have ever since been maintained, upon religion as one of our chief corner-stones. Our forefathers brought religion with them to New England. They carried it with them through the struggles for American independence. They brought it with them to the Northwest territory, they wrote it in the ordinance of 1787 that religion among other things was essential to good govern-ment. We have prospered and succeeded as we have because we have recognized religion in all our public government affairs. It is, therefore, with eminent propriety that the gentlemen having this occasion in charge have provided as the first speaker to whom you will be glad to listen, one who has the dual subject of religion and civil government. They have invited a distinguished citizen of our State. a distinguished divine, to be present to discuss the subject before you, and I now have the pleasure and the honor of introducing to you, as

the orator of this afternoon, the Right Rev. Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland. Bishop Gilmour spoke with careful, distinct enunciation, and without manuscript. His subject, "Religion and Civil Government," was treated in a broad, popular and catholic spirit, Those who feared or fancied that Bishop Gilmour might accept the opportunity to interject creed found no cause for complaint. He held that government comes from God; the form is

from the people. To morrow the centennial opens with a grand salute and a parade. There will be addresses during the day and by Mrs. Livermore in the evening. Senator Evarts will arrive to-morrow, and deliver an oration on Tuesday.

THE METZGER ESTATE.

The American Claimants to a Vast Fortune in Holland.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 15 .-- Among the earlier settlers in Westchester county, this State, were two brothers named Metzger. French Hugenots from the province of Alsace. Their descendants, numbered by hundreds and scattered throughout this and adjacent States, and spelling the name variously Metzgar, Metz ger and Metzer, are now burnishing up their genealogical records in connection with an effort that is being made toward covering a vast fortune alleged waiting claimants in the treas of Holland, and to be the lawful inheritance of the lineal descendants of the two brothers above named. The story is an interesting one, whether well founded or a delusion like most others of the same kind. .It is said that at a period near the middle of the seventeenth century Gen. Metzar de Woerden, an Alsatian by birth and a soldier of fortune, accumulated an estate valued at several millions of dollars while serving under the States-general in the Dutch East India Colonies. He died at The Hague unmarried and childress and intestate. Presumptive heirs from Alsace put in claims to the estate. which claims the Dutch courts failed to recognize, and accordingly in 1679, by order of Prince William Henry of Orange, afterward King William III, of Great Britain, the property was sequestered by the

Dutch government pending the appearance of The estate, with the accumulations of two centuries, is figured up by the sanguine claimants at an enormous sum. It is claimed that the two Huguenot settlers in Westchester county were nephews and nearest of kin to General rightful heirs so long awaited by the Dutch government as claimants of the sequestrated estate. Some two years ago a number of the alleged heirs combined and seut agents to Alsace and Holland to make investigations in the case. A

CONDITION OF MR. RANDALE

The Pennsylvania Statesman Is Slightly Better, but Is Still a Very Sick Man.

He Rests Easily and There Has Been No Recurrence of Hemorrhage, but He Will Not Again Appear in the House This Session.

Further Information Concerning That Political Trap for Colored Voters.

Representative Bacon Tells of Some of the Hardships to Which a Congressman is Subjected-General Washington News.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

He Is Somewhat Better, but Will Not Be

Seen in the House Again This Session. WASHINGTON, July 15 .- Representative Randall's physicians say their patient is better tonight, but he is still a very sick man. There has been no recurrence of hemorrhage since night before last. Mr. Randall has slept considerably since early this morning, and at midnight tonight was resting comfortably. Dr. Martin, who, with Dr. Mallan, remained at the Randall residence last night, returned to Philadelphia to-day, and will not visit Mr. Randall again for several days unless summoned here by some unlooked for emergency. The physicians and household feit so much encouraged and hopeful of continued progress during the night, that Dr. Mallan and Mr. Randall's eldest daughter and her husband. Mr. Lancaster, have gone their homes to spend the night, leaving Mrs. Randall and the attend ants to care for the Congressman. Mr. Randall will not in any event resume his congressional duties this session, and, as soon as he can stand the journey, will go to his Pennsylvania home.

THAT COLORED CONVENTION.

The Whole Thing a Democratic Scheme, Set Up by the Democratic Managers.

Washington Special. The true inwardness of J. Milton Turner's Indiapapolis colored convention scheme is at last becoming apparent. It now transpires that the whole thing is the result of a Democratic conference held some weeks ago at Chamberlin's, in this city. J. Milton Turner and a few other colored Democrats were present. It was decided then, it is said, that a con vention of colored men, which should organize as "independent," and finally declare in favor of Democratic principles and policy, would have a great effect upon the colored voters of the country. It would enable the Democracy to handle the colored voters more easily in the South, and would doubtless add colored strength and influence to the party in the North. After a long and earnest consultation, followed by negotiations lasting through several days, it was agreed that Mr. Turner and his colored co-workers should call the convention and manage the details. The expenses of this convention are to be borne by the Democracy, and to that end a fund of \$25,000 has been raised. This was pledged by the Democratic managers, who were in attendance upon the conference at Chamberlin's, and as soon as the convention is duly assured the money will be

turned over to the proper parties. It is presumed Mr. Turner, as chairman of the 'national committee," will be one of the parties. Among other colored men who are figuring prominently for this convention is Editor Martinette, of the Louisiana Progress, a colored Democratic publication, about the only one in the South. Mr. Martinette is in Congressman Gay's district, and is understood to be regularly in the employ of the Democracy of that portion of the State. His mission being to control enough colored votes to keep a Democrat in Congress. Several colored Democrats from Virginia are among the delegates selected to the convention. One of them is R. D. Beckley, at present employed by the Democratic House of Representatives as a cleaner of spittoons. A colored janitor named Fortis, from Congressman O'Ferrill's district, will also be a delegate as will W. R. Laws, another Virginia colored Democrat, who holds a position as laborer in the Government Printing Office through the influence of Senator-elect Barbour. Mr. Trotter, a "culchured" colored citizen of Boston, who was brought down here by a Democratic administration to fill the office of Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, is also enthusiastic on the new movement, and, it is reported, will attend as a delegate from the district. Chas. H. J. Taylor, another ex-Minister to Liberia, will be present and will lift up his voice for colored organization. Mr. Taylor is the Democrat who resigned the Liberian ministry last winter. It will be remembered that he attended the St. Louis convention, and made himself conspicuous as a solicitor of Democratic patronage for a newspaper which he now publishes at Kansas

Mr. Turner expects him to get up an excursion from Kansas City to Indianapolis; indeed, it is the intention to have excursions from Chi cago, New York, Cincinnati, and various other important points. The expenses of the various delegates will be paid out of this Democratic fund, and a good time is generally expected. In fact, it will be a "free show" all round for the colored brother, the Democratic campaign managers, of course, paying for it. The expenses of the convention will be considerable, and the services of the manipulators thereof, including Brown, Trotter, Taylor, et al., may come a trifle high, but as the \$25,000, according to the terms of the contract, covers everything, the Bourbon politicians believe it will prove a good investment. The colored citizens who assemble will have a glorious time at the expense of the Democracy, and in return for these courtesies the convention is expected to adopt some Democratic resolutions, and probably indorse Cieveland and Thurman. It remains to be seen whether Turner & Co. will be able to fulfill

their contract.

CONGRESSMAN BACON. He Does Not Particularly Yearn for Another Term in the House.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- Congressman Bacon.

of New York, who is one of the most popular

special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Democrats in the House, in discussing the subject of representation of the Empire State in the halls of Congress, said that he had no particular desire to come back here for another term, but it is an usual custom to send a member for two consecutive terms by his district, and for this reason Mr. Bacon expects to be renominated. "This experience in Washington," said Mr. Bacon, loses all its novelty and all its attractiveness very shortly after a member takes his seat. I filled out the unexpired term of Mr. Beech in the Forty-ninth Congress, and enjoyed that winter very much. At the beginning of the present Congress, when the Speaker consulted me as to the place I would like upon the committees, I asked him to assign me to some position where I would have little to do, and that little entirely unconnected with my professional business. I don't know what he had in mind when he made me chairman of the committee on manufactures, but I do know that I have had about the hardest and most unpleasant business that it was ever my lot to perform. As a lawyer, I was always ready to furnish the law when my client had the witnesses, but in the investigations into the memorated by the inscription on the stock of ethods of the various trusts, which our committee has had to carry on, I have not only had to furnish the law, but I have had to find every witers, and to perform the duty of plaintiff, attorney, clerk and judge. It is the most thankconspicuous member of the association is authority for the statement that the agents in question report having found a sciid foundation for the claim, and that the Dutch government has taken into favorable consideration a petition for a judicial hearing of the testimony to be presented in behalf of the heirs.

Attorney, clerk and judge. It is the most thank-less task that a lawyer ever had assigned him, and it has done more to disgust me with congressional work than anything else could have accomplished. Beyond all this, I have had to read every line of proof of the testimony, as it has come from the printer, and this, in itself, I can assure you, has been no

small task. The testimony will fill several large volumes, and it does not look now as though any great result was to come out of all this labor.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

A Proposed Appropriation for Supporting War Veterans in State Institutions.

Washington Special. Whatever may be thought of the proposal of Mr. Laird, of Nebraska, to endow State Soldiers' Homes, its examination by the House military committee, which unanimously indorses it, has developed some interesting facts. It appears that the National Homes at Dayton, Milwaukee, Leavenworth, Togus, Hampton, and Los Angeles, are now supporting 15,000 veterans, and that between 42,000 and 43,000 have been cared for since their organization. One would naturally suppose that as the years pass away, and the number of old soldiers is reduced by death, there would be fewer demands for places in these homes. But there has been a steady increase for several years in the average number of inmates, and last year temporary barracks for more than a thousand occupants were put up. The case seems to be something like that of pensions, which now, a quarter of a century after the close of the war, are more numerous than ever before, perhaps partly because ver erans apply for them later in life who did not find it necessary to do so while still young and active. In like manner we may suppose that some who would have shrunk, years ago, from these charitable institutions, have found themselves more drawn to them when the infirmities

of approaching age, or when chronic illness or poverty have warned them to provide a retreat

Accordingly, the managers do not expect a reduction in the number of inmates until near the

for their closing days.

end of the century. The question therefore arises, how to provide meanwhile for all whe ought to be accommodated. This becomes the more important since many thousand old soldiers are said to be in other charitable institutions. There are three ways, as the House committee reports, of solving this problem. One is to establish additional branch homes; a second, to enlarge those now existing; the third, to pay a certain amount per head for each veteran who may be taken care of in State homes. This last is the plan favored by the committee, which has reported a bill providing for the distribution of \$250,000, if so much is required, among the States which have established homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, giving \$100 a year for each inmate. It is thought that this will be the most economical disposition of such a sum, and that it will encourage all the States to found homes, or to do more than at present for those already existing. This conclusion is supported by the board of managers of the National Home. There is much to be said in behalf of the committee's plan. It has a certain analogy to the Indian school system, in which, besides the institutions managed by the Indian Office directly, and owned by the government, it is the cus tom to make contracts with schools established by the religious denominations for the education and support of a certain number of pupils. This secures the end at which the government is aiming, while giving help to the maintenance of schools established by private means for philanthropic and religious purposes; and the cost of educating a pupil is less in a contract than in a government school. In like manner, the addition by the government to the funds available for State soldiers' and sailors' homes, as pro-

posed by the pending bill, would encourage the continuance of these institutions, and the enlargement of them at State expense. The argument in favor of enlarging, instead the national homes, is that in only four year the annual appropriation proposed would amount to a million dollars, which would give permanent additions to the national homes, the added property being, of course, the government's. But, on the other hand, the proposed appropriation to the States is practically for the subsistence, clothing and other current expenser of inmates, and not for new buildings. The report of the House committee shows that the States now expend very large sums for the old soldiers, in one way or another. Perhaps it could be arranged that the appropriations should only be for the admission of new inmates, instead of the support of those already provided for by States, in which case the sum of \$2 a week for each person would evidently only cover a part of the additional current living expenses of those admitted

WEATHER AND CROPS.

A Week That Has Been Generally Favorable for Corn and Other Crops.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The Signal Service weather-crop bulletin issued to-day says: "Reports from the corn and wheat States of the central valleys of the Northwest indicate that the weather during the past week has been favorable for the growing crops, especially for corn, potatoes and grass, which have doubtless been generally improved by recent rains. Reports from Kentucky and Tennessee indicate that the weather during the past week has generally improved the condition of corn and tobacco. Staple crops in the Southern States have been very much improved by the favorable weather during the past week, and the late conditions are favorable for cotton in South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, and for cane and rice in Louisiana. Rains in the middle Atlantic States during the past week slightly delayed harvest work, and have greatly improved the conditions of the growing crops, especially corn and potatoes. In New England the rain-fall and temperature were below the normal during the week, and the deficiency in rain-fall will doubtless reduce the yield in the hay crop. In Tennessee and Arkansas local storms and heavy rains injured crops in some sections. The harvesting of oats

ern Michigan, and of bay in southern Minnesots, has generally been attended with favorable weather." The Estimated Yield of Wheat, CHICAGO, July 15 .- The following crop summary will appear in this week's edition of the Farmer's Review: The weather during last week continued favorable for the growing crops, as also for the winter wheat and hay harvest, both of which are now being vigorously pushed. While complaints of injury by insects to small grain continue to be received. they do not indicate so serious injury as was feared earlier in the season. A compilation of the reports of the week on estimated yield per acre, of winter wheat, and of per cent. of condition of spring

and flax in Kansas, wheat in Illinois and south-

Ohio-Estimated yield of winter wheat per acre, 11.5 bushels. Condition of oats, 99. Corn. Indiana-Estimated yield of winter wheat per acre. 11 bushels. Condition of oats, 89.5. Corn. Illinois-Winter wheat per acre, 14.2 bushels. Spring wheat, condition, 92.7. Oats, 89.5. Corn,

wheat, oats and corn gives the following aver-

Iowa-Yield of winter wheat, 19 bushels. Condition of spring wheat, 78.2. Oats, 91.8. Corp. Missouri-Yield of winter wheat per acre, 14 bushels. Condition of oats, 101 7. Corn. 95. Kansas-Estimated yield of winter wheat per acre, 20.7. Condition of spring wheat, 91. Oats,

94.4 'Corn, 104.1. Nebraska-Condition of spring wheat, 91 Oats, 104.1. Corn, 100. Minnesota--Condition of spring wheat, 87.2 Oats, 95.7. Corn. 78. Wisconsin-Estimated yield of winter wheat per acre, 21.6 bushels. Condition of spring wheat, 83.2. Oats, 97.3. Core, 88.1. Michigan-Estimated yield of winter wheat per acre, 13.8 bushels. Condition of spring wheat, 88. Oats, 93.3. Corn, 100.5.

SENATOR MANDERSON'S REVOLVER. Stolen in the War by a Bushwhacker, It Turns Up After Twenty-Five Years.

Washington Special. Senator Manderson will soon be put in possession of a revolver from which he unwillingly parted company twenty-five years ago. The circumstances surrounding the loss and restoration of the revolver are peculiar. It was one of a brace of weapons presented to Lieutenautcolonel Manderson by the officers of his command just after the battle of Stone river. They were handsome and costly, but more than their pecuniary value to Colonel Manderson was the association com-Colonel Manderson desired to go to Chattaneegs, and wishing to save twenty four hours' time, he took an orderly with him and started glong a bridle path, passing through a portion of the enemy's country. His property, including the two revolvers, was placed in a trunk which was The day after his arrival at Chattanooga he was surprised to see the lieutenant in charge of the wagon train ride into town on a mule. The train, the lieutenant said, had been captured by bushwhackers, and he had out losse this men